IN EACH ENVELOPE \$500. PRILIPSEN SAID RE GAVE SIX TO GRAHAM M'ADAM.

He Confided this to Mr. Wickes in Evernrd's Hath, and Said the Money was for Kelso —Mr. McAdam Declines as yet to Testify —Says the Story is an Outrageous Lie.

The arrest of witness Philipsen in Philadelphia, and the announcement that Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes had some confidences of Philipsen concerning Graham Me-Adam, chief clerk of the Finance Department. to lay before the Commissioners of Accounts, brought acrowd to yesterday's session of the inquiry. Mr. Nicoll began proceedings by a sintement regarding Philipsen.
On Wednesday of last week, he said, a man

called at the office from Philipsen, saying that Philipsen wished to make a clean breast of it. and tell what he had done with the \$3,000 given him by the North River Fish and Game Company for "expenses" of stands in the new market, of which he returned \$2,500 after the scandal broke out. Philipsen wanted to know if immunity would be granted him. Mr. Nicoli sent F. D. Schuyler, detective of 120 Broadway, to find Philipsen and say that as far as his statements went be would get immunity. Schuyler found Philipsen next day at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, gave him Mr. Nicoll's message, and told him that a charge of perjury would be made against him If he did not confess. Philipsen replied that he was disposed to go back to New York and testify, but said that he first wanted to go to a friend in York street, Jersey City, and get some money, for he was "broke," Schuyler in-cautiously let him go, and Philipsen disap-Schuyler was beartbroken, and vowed peared. Schuyer was featriored and vowed he would catch his man yet to make amends for his error. He accomplished it, as reported yesterday, in Philadelphia. Cash to the amount of \$12,500 was found upon Philipsen.

"One of Inspector Byrnes' amen." said Mr. Nicoll, "is probably by this time in Philadelphia. A requisition cannot be got before Thursday at the earliest, and it will probably be much longer before Philipson faces the committee.

nmittee.
Ir. Wickes was now waiting to testify, but
lef Clerk McAdam had not yet come, so
chael J. McLaughlin, a deputy collector of
Bureau of Markets, was examined to pass o you know James McGrath?" asked Mr.

"Do you know James McGrath?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. McLaughlin knew Mr. McGrath intimately. They were neighbors once. Mr. McGrath had a paralytic stroke and Mr. McGrath had a paralytic stroke and Mr. McLaughlin advised him as a friend to get a stand in the new market. He offered to get one for him, and then, without authority, did so. He signed the receipt with the name James McGrath because, he said. Mr. McGrath was too sick to sign it himself. Still, it was only three days later that he met Mr. McGrath walking along Front street. He gave him the receipt. Later on he wasn't sure whether he had given him the receipt or not. Finally he said he hadn't. He also said he had told Mr. McGrath about getting the stand for him and then he admitted later that he had never told him about it. He admitted offering the stand to a Mr. Judge, who held the next one to it. Perspiration in great beads rolled down Mr. McLaughlin's face, but his smile was bright. He will have another turn on the wheel, for the inquisitors don't believe there is any Jim McGrath.

the inquisitors don't believe there is any Jim McGrath.

Mr. McAdam came in with his brother, who is his counsel. Mr. Wickes took the chair and testified that he had known Philipsen for some time, having conducted his examination before the committee. On Sunday evening, March B, he was coming out of Everard's bath in Twenty-eighth street about 7 o'clock, when he met Philipsen coming in. They didn't speak, but, seeing that it was raining, Mr. Wickes returned to the office to order a cab. There Philipsen approached him and begged him to take his cab, which was outside. Mr. Wickes declined. Philipsen clung to him, however, and persisted so in asking him to drink that he went with him to the bar, where each ordered seltzer. Then Philipsen begged him to stay three minutes, for he had something he wanted to say to him.

like Figott and Carey to testify against public servants second hand?

He appealed to the Commission not to smirch the character of "a man enjoying as good a reputation as you. Mr. Nicoll, or you. Commissioner Holainn, or you. Commissioner Barker, by hearsay evidence form a corrupt and low gutter perjurer. His point was that, in lack of evidence corroborative of a seli-confessed perjurer, it was heartless, to bring an honest man's name into doubt.

Mr. Nicoll replied that he had tried his best to get Philipsen there in person, but could not do so then, and that the Commissioners well knew that imiliasen had fled with the knowledge and aid of people interested in getting him out of the way.

"I he next heat thing," continued Mr. Nicoll.

and say so, then, put in Lawrer steams, thatply.

The next test thing," continued Mr. Nicoll, was to bring on the stand the person to whom Philipsen confessed. For it was a confession, If Mr. McAdam were innocent he could not be a confession or the same parties of the could not be a confession. harmed by anything a perjurer might say. Appinuse. What, Mr. Mitchell, would you care if such a man as Philipson should make any sort of charge against you?" [More ap-

If Mr. McAdam were innocent he could not be harmed by anything a perjurer might say. [Applause.] What, Mr. Mitchell, would you care if such a man as Philipson should make any soit of charge against you?" [More applause.]

"What, and have columns in the newspapers should it?" exclaimed Lawyer McAdam.

Mr. Mitchell replied passionately, dwelling upon the London Times's case as parallel. He asked if Mr. Nicoll assumed that Mr. McAdam had returned the \$5.000 to Philipson.

Mr. Nicoll said yes.

Mr. Nicoll reviewed a mass of evidence, claiming it as sufficiently confirmatory of Mr. Wicker's story and of the part Mr. McAdam played. Commissioner Holahan reminded Mr. Mitchell that Philipsen had told Marketman Stelges that he had paid stold apiece for his six stands. Then he had donied under eath that he had paid the money.

"You say Philipsen is a perjurer, and would throw out his evidence, exclaimed Mr. Holahan." If Mr. Philipsen is a perjurer, then Mr. McAdam is guilty! [Loud applause.]

Mr. Mitchell took an exception, and Mr. Wickes went on with his lestimony. Philipsen had told him, he continued, that he had come to arrange about those six stands. Then he offered Mr. McAdam the those six stands. Then he offered Mr. McAdam the townlopes, and charged Philipsen with making indiscreet statements to marketmen, to the effect that he was going to make similar in McAdam, six he had been over to listen the more intently.

McAdam, so Philipsen told Mr. Wickes, refused to take the envelopes, and charged Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, according to Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, according to Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, according to Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, according to Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, according to Philipsen said he tried to deny that he had ever made such statements. Then, accor

Wickes said he asked of Philipsen.

"There wasn't any money. Philipsen replied with a smile. "It was only an exchange of envelopes."

"This was just before Mr. Kelso's death, wasn'tit?" asked Mr. Nicoll. James J. Kelso was Superintendent of Markets.)

"Philipsen repeated several times," replied Mr. Wickes. "that it was on Saturday, the 16th of November. If I remember rightly. Mr. Kelso died on the 27th. Philipsen told me that the money was really for Mr. Kelso. Then he wanted my advice as a lawyer. I declined to give him any advice in that capacity. I told him to go to any good lawyer hechoose. But as a private individual I strongly advised him to go at lonce to the Commissioners of Accounts and make a clean breast of the whole matter. I said that Comptroller Myers particularly wished to have everything cleared to the bottom, and I reminded him of the immunity the Comptroller had promised. He replied that his oftence was perjury, for which the Comptroller could not give immunity. I reminded him of the risk be ran in speaking to me. He laughed and said he do be out of the State before I could stop him. He explained that he does also wing himself in the Hoffman House, the St. James, the baths, and all his old haunt that day, so that he could be seen and traced as in town and on one of his usual sprees. He bed earlisted, so that't would be seen and con-

roborate his previous testimony that he had not paid it out for the stands. He told me he was going to Meadam's house as soon as we parted.

Mr. Condert here got Mr. Wickes to say that he had Comptroller Myers's interests at heart throughout in giving this information to the Commission, and that Mr. Myers desired that everything cornected with the market scandal be made known. Upon leaving the baths Mr. Wickes went at once to Mr. Beckman with the story, and they called Mr. Condert, and together laid it before Mr. Holahan.

When Mr. Wickes left the stand Mr. Holahan asked Mr. McAdam to go upon the stand and make denial as he chose. But Mr. McAdam declined, and Mr. Mitchell explained that he refused to accept in seriousness charges from such a source and so presented by hearray, and that Mr. McAdam would reply under litting circumstances if such offered.

To reporters Mr. McAdam declined to speak, except to say that he would take no step pending the naxt move on the part of the investigators. The adjournment was until Thursday.

Comptroller Myers did not act on the testimony against Mr. McAdam. He said:

"In the case of Schoonmaker, I waited all day to give him a chance to explain or deny the charge that he had taken money from an applicant for stands. He did not do so, and his flight was an admission of guilt, so I suspended him. I am not ready to believe this story against McAdam, and he vigorously denies it as an outrageous lie. It must be remembered that it comes from Philipsen, who swore on the wilness atand that he had lad about paying for stands, and who now is reported as eaying that he committed perjury.

A committee of the West Washington Market Association called upon the Mayor yesterday, and said the investigation was injuring the business of the market. The committee believed that the these market to be for the best interests of the city that the examination should be thorough. There was no use, he said, in operating upon a cancer unless the evil was entirely removed, and he thought that the best mel

Grand Jury to-day.

PHILIPSEN DOESN'T WANT TO COME.

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PHILIPSEN DOESN'T WAS DOESN'T WANT.

IS SUBJECT OF THE WAS DOESN'T WANT.

Shields, representing the prisoner, raised the point that his client had been arrested without a warrant, contrary to the Constitution of his State and a recent ruling by Judge Allison.

His client would have been justified in resisting arrest even to the taking of life. The arrest was illegal, and binding over on a warent charging misdemeanor would be equally filegal.

"He is a fugitive and Till commit him to await a requisition," decided the Court.

Mr. Shields raised the court.

Mr. Shields raised the coint that if the Court could commit he could also accept bail, but this the magistrate refused to do. Counsel then applied to the quarter sessions for a writ of habeas corpus. PHILIPSEN DOESN'T WANT TO COME.

then applied to the of habeas corpus.

The General Committee Opposed to his

Mayor Chapin's comprehensive plan of making Brooklyn one of the model cities of the

world by expending \$8,000,000 on granite pavements, storm sewers, schools and other public buildings, and sundry other improvements, the but, seeing that it was raining. Mr. Wickes returned to the office to order a cab. There Philipsen approached him and begged him to take his cab, which was outside. Mr. Wickes were with him to the bar, where each ordered soltzer. Then Philipsen begged him to stay three minutes, for he had something he want of the Republican General Committee of the Republican Candidate for Mayor against Mr. Chapin next November, spread his gain to the Republican Candidate for Mayor against Mr. Chapin next November, spread his face with the asked me what I surposed his face with the asked me what I surposed he was doing with so much moner. I could detect no ofor direct but he surposed him. He was new going to return the noney to Store. He said that he had pararelled with Storer, his employer, and Storer had discharged him. He was new going to return the noney to Store. He said that his tostimony before the Commissioners that he had pararelled with Storer, he said that he had paid no money for stands was false. It is tostimony before the Commissioners that he had pararelled with Storer, he didn't work to be extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Philipsen got from Storer. He didn't so the extent of \$3.000. He soil to na cheeck which Phi vast expenditure to be so provided for that it could be easily borne by the present

report full particulars of its action in appointing a patronage committee at the next meeting. It was clear to the delegates that the disposal of the Federal spoils is going to have a disturbing effect.

The General Committee unanimously endorsed Lewis Payne's candidacy for appointment as Public Printer.

IT'S BETTING, ALL THE SAME.

Even if Pool Selling is Legalized You Can't Enforce Its Contracts. Ex-Assemblyman Michael Brennan's suit gainst the Brighton Beach Racing Association came up for trial before Judge O'Brien and a jury in Supreme Court, Part II., resterday. The rlaintiff alleged that on Aug. 10, 1887, at the Brighton Beach track, he bought twenty tickets at \$5 each in the French pools. The de-

fence admitted that he did. He alleged that he told the seller he wanted Elsie B., and the defendant ceased to concur. declaring that he called for what he got,

Else B., and the defendant ceased to cencur. declaring that he called for what he got, namely, Bellevue. Mr. Brennan says he didn't discover the mistake until he went up to demand the \$765 he would have wen if he had got tickets on Elsie B. The money was refused and he sued.

Mr. Brennan says he got the tip on Elsie B. from Assemblyman J. F. Kenny, who owned the horse, and had made with him a pool of \$390.0f which he contributed \$100, and Mr. Kenny contributed \$100. They bet \$135 in auction pools and \$65 for "place." making \$290. The remaining \$100 they sent by a messenger to be put "straight" upon Elsie B. The messenger asked for the chosen horse, but, through a mistake of the seller, got tickets for Bellevue instead. The error was not noticed till after the race was run. Elsie B. won, hand running, and Eccievue was nowhere. On the auction pools the combination took in \$756. On these two bets they were in, over and above their original investment of \$290, the neat sum of \$920. But they were out their bets of \$100 "straight." intended to have been placed on the winning horse. This "straight" bet paid \$38,25 a ticket; therefore, had no error been made, they would have taken in on this \$765, making a total of winnings of \$1,585, instead of \$920.

Immediately after the race Mr. Breanan tackied the indicator man and the seller. The

making a total of winnings of \$1,089, instead of \$920.

Immediately after the race Mr. Brennan tackied the indicator man and the seller. The indicator man was Newton, a younger brother of Assemblyman Richard Newton. The seller was John Meehan. Brennan says that toth acknowledged that an error had been made, and that. Superintendent Charles H. Huff said it would be made all right.

The defonce was that the association let out the betting privileges to Charles Hoff, and he was responsible. Judge O'Brien's decision was that the claims of parties to games of chance only held to the amount wagered by the plaintiff. The Ives bill, he held, does not after this element of common law which relates to all

till, The Ives bill, he held, does not after this element of common haw which relates to all games of chance. The plaintiffs in this suit, he held, had the right to sue for the return of the original investment of 1100, and nothing else. But ex Assemblyman Brennan says this decision deesn't suit him. He will appeal. Will Legitime be Recognized Now!

Minister Preston has returned from Washington, but will not say what Legitime's prospects of recognition by the new Administration are. Mr. Han-sledt, the representative of the nerthern faction of Hav-th takes no slock in the reported aucresses of Legitime's troops. He is in constant communication with the north by cable from Mole et Nicholas but has heard nething of the reported battles.

Bint for Electric Light Bidders, The Gas Commission vesterday ordered bids to be advertised for to light the streets for the year be-siming May I next. Mayor Grant dropped a hint that the appropriation was no larger than last years, and that if the electric light companies undertake to relace their prices in districts where there is no competition, the Commission will recurs to the tree of gas. THE ARCADE SCHEME UPSET. THE COURT OF APPEALS DECLARES THE COMPANY'S CHARTER FOID.

The Efforts of Years and a Great Sum of Money Wasted Because the Title of an Act Passed 16 Years Ago was Defective What is Sald on the Part of the Company In the case of John Jacob Astor and others ngainst the New York Arcade Bailway Company, the Court of Appeals yesterday decided without dissent that the act of 1873, under which the company derived its title, is uncon-

stitutional and void. The opinion was written by Justice Earl and concurred in by all the Judges. Edward B. Thomas, Delos McCurdy, Charles P. Daly, and James C. Carter appeared for appellant. Henry H. Man. Joseph S. Auer-bach, Noah Davis, and John F. Dillon for re-The opinion sets forth the proposition that the sole question for the determination of the

court is whether the defendant has legal authority to construct and operate a railway under Broadway and Madison avenue. Of the curious origin of the Arcade Company, the opinion recites those facts:

The defendant traces its corporate existence to the act, chapter 842 of the laws of 1868, entitled An act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets and public places in said cities and under

the waters of said rivers.

The first section of the act authorized and empowered Affred E. Beach and other persons named and their as-signs to lay down, and maintain one or more pneumatic tubes in the soil beneath the surface, squares, avenues. tubes in the soil beneath the surface, aquares, avenues, and public places in the cities of New York and Brook in and under the bed of the waters of the East River between said cities, and also under the bed of the waters of the North River from the city of New York to the shore of New Jersey, but at such depth as not to interfere with havigation, and to convey letters, parcels, packages, mails, merchandise, and property in and through said tubes, for compensation by whicles to be rin and operated therein by the pneumatic system of propulsion and to the ead that the public convenience may be promoted in the operation of the said vehicles. Section 2 provided that the public convenience may be promoted in the operation of the said vehicles. Section 2 provided that the public convenience of not exceeding fifty four inches, and exclude that seem of the present as the provided in terms and conditions upon which the powers, privileges, and franchises conferred by the act might be transferred to a corporation to be organized as provided in section 0 in the manner specified in the ownerst Manner of the property of the purpose of constructing and maintaining the same as hereine-for authorized.

In August, 1869, the Bench Preumantic Transit In August, 1869, the Beach Pneumatic Transit

In August, 1869, the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company was organized to construct and operate pneumatic railroads in New York and Brooklyn. The capital stock was fixed at 55,000,000, and the existence of the company at fifty years. But the opinion holds that the act of 1868 did not confer railroad powers upon the corporation, which was, in fact, a manufacturing corporation, for the sole purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating the pneumatic tubes. The opinion continues:

From 1868 to the companeement of this action in From 1868 to the commencement of this action in 1880 so far as the record disclosed, nothing whatever was done by the corporation except to change its name several times, and to procure acts of the Legislature purporting to enlarge its powers and extend its corpo-rate life.

rate life.

No pursumatic tubes have been constructed, and it is a fair inference, from the admitted facts, that the system for the pneumatic transmission of property was, before the year 1872, found to be impracticable.

In 1873 the persons interested in the corporation obtained, the massage of an act supplements of the property was the property of the property of the passage of an act supplements.

In 1873 the persons interested in the corpora-tion obtained the passage of an act supple-mental to and amendatory of the acts of 1868 and 1869 "to provide for the transportation of passengers in said tubes," but this last phrase did not appear in the title of the act of 1869, though so placed in the title of the act of 1873 as to be made to appear to have been a part of the title of the act of 1869. This title is assailed by the plaintiffs as not in compliance with sec-tion 16 of article 3 of the Constitution, requir-ing the titles to clearly set forth the purpose of acts.

acts.
After setting forth at length the provisions of the act of 1873, which proposed to authorize the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to construct underground railways in this city, the opinion continues:

call the powers and be subject to all the duites and liabilities imposed on railroal corporations by the laws of this state and nothing of pacumatic these or prepulsion by almospheric pressure, not even of picumatic railways. We read of passenger tubes but we must not be deceived by the juggic of words. We find authorized a grand underground railways, not less than fifteen miles long, with two or more tracks, turnous, patforms, atations, buildings, and other appartenances, with power to connect with surface steam railroads to be operated through passenways called tubes, eighteen feet in height and thirty-one fost in width, exterior measurement—in fact, tunnels—which could not be operated through passenways called tubes, eighteen feet in height and thirty-one fost in width, exterior measurement—in fact, tunnels—which could not be operated by atmospheric pressure. What was before a manufacturing corporation was converted into a railroad corporation, or, at least, had superaded the powers, privileges, duties, and liabilities of railroad corporations under the general laws of the State with authority, by the consent of the Engineer Commissioners, to use for the movement of its cars, horses, steam, or any other mouve power.

The construction of such a railway by such a corporation is certainly a subject not expressed in the title of the act. The only subject not expressed in the title of the act. The only subject not expressed in the title of the act. The only subject not expressed in the title of the act and expression of a horse railway or a steam railway as a title purporing that an act authoriting the construction and operation of a horse railway or a steam railway, as a title purporing that an act authoriting the construction of a railway for the same purpose. The title must be sufficient for an act authoriting the construction of a railway for the same purpose.

The title must be sufficient for an act authoriting the construction of a railway for the same purpose.

The title must be sufficient for an act autho

make an undispulsed appeal upon its merits for the public smotion.

"Our conclusion, therefore, is that the act of 1873, for the insulticency of its title, is unconstitutional and void, and hence all subsequent legislation based upon that act must fail with it.

When the act of less was passed, under which the defendant propose to lay down its tracks and to construct its undeground railways, it had no power to construct an underground railways, it had no power to construct an underground railway for the transportation of passengers and general freight through tunnels, and, therefore, that act is in condict with section 17 of article if of the Constitution, which forbids the Legislature to pass a petvate or local bill granting to any corporation the right to lay down railroad tracts or to construct a street railroad executupon conditions mentioned in that the conditions already reached renders it nuncers sary to solve the various other questions argued with much ability and learning by the able counsel who appeared before us. The ludgment should be affirmed with costs.

Besides this contribution is which the whole Counter the contribution is the street and the street rails and the contribution is a part of the street and the counter the street rails and learning by the able counsel who appeared before us. The ludgment should be affirmed

Besides this opinion, in which the whole Court

Besides this opinion, in which the whole Court concurred, there was an additional opinion written by Justice Gray and concurred in by Chief Justice Ruger and Justices Panforth and Pockham, which hold that even if the act of 1876, ander which the company proposed to construct the read, was unconstitutional, in that while purporting to be an amendment to the newtons acts authorizing the long manner to the company of new and extraordinary powers not contempiated in the original grant or in the act of 1873, and that it was therefore in violation of the constitutional amendment of 1875, limiting the powers of the Legislature in the matter of private and local bills.

MILLIONS WERE READY,

And Work on a Great Scale was to Have Heen Begun at Once. At the headquarters of the Areade Com-

pany in the boreel Building Director Melville Smith said: "I can't tell yet just where we stand, but so far

as I am able to judge the effect of the decision is to prohibit the building of any underground road under Broadway or Madison avenue. Its practical offeet will be to retard rapid transit in this city for at least five years. No other scheme can be perfected in less than that period. I do not recall a single scheme now broached for rapid transit that has any chance of being carried out practically even within that time. It is not within the probabilities that the city will build a rapid transit read. It must be done by private capital and energy. "I should like to say that the opposition to the

areade plan which has ended in this decision is the outcome of ignorance of what the company proposed to do. There were about 150 out of 2,000 property owners who declared themselves opposed to the underground road. Of these 150 it is a fact that not more than six knew what the plans of the company were. This opposition was led by Orlando B. Potter, who was in favor of an elevated railway in Broadway. That seiseme was killed two months are. We had all the capital necessary to me anead with this underground enterprise had the court of a read section been favorable." The plantiffs in the largation were John Ja-cob Astor, Orlando E. Fotter, Nathaniel H. smith, and some twenty-three other property owners, who contended that the building of an underground railway, as contemplated by the Arcade Company, would irreparably damage property values on Broadway and Madison avenue, destroy the vaults of valuable business.

buildings, and endanger the stability of the roundations of all the buildings along the route of the proposed underground road.

When the case was first brought to trial, Judge Van Brunt sustained the charter of the arcade road, and upon appeal the General Term of the Supreme Courtaise sustained the parts of the charter the constitutionality of which was brought before it for review, but the General Term, at the same time, decided that the Arcade Company could not begin work until it had put up \$2,000,000 bonds to indemitify property owners for damages and as a guarantee of thorough work in the building of the road. The appeal before the Court of Appeals was argued on Feb. 6 and 7. Ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, E. B. Thomas, and James C. Carter appeared for the company, and ex-Judge Davis, ex-Judge J. F. Dillon, A. P. Man, W. Man, and Joseph S. Auerbach spoke for the property owners.

Director Smith said vesterday that the Ar-

G. Carter appeared for the company, and exJudge Davis, ex-Judge J. F. Dillon. A. P. Man.
W. Man, and Joseph S. Auerbach spoke for the
property owners.

Director Smith said yesterday that the Arcale Company had expended over \$400,000
first and last in bringing the underground
scheme to the point of readiness to begin construction. For this money, in case the decision
was hopelessly adverse, the stockholders had
only two blocks of the old Beach ruseumatic
tube railway from Warren street and Broadway to the Poest Office.

"But If weever do get an underground road,"
added Director Smith, "It will be discovered
that, in general architectural features, it will
be practically like this plan," and he held up
an engraving of the arcade road.

The plans of the company provided for a
trunk line, with four standard-auage tracks,
under Broadway from the Battery to Madison
Square. Here the road was to divide, one
branch running along the line of Broadway to
Fifty-ninh street, and the other along the line
of Madison avenue to the Harlem River. Ultimately a tunnel was to be built under the river
to connect with surface steam roads.

The company was originally capitalized at
\$10,000,000, which capitalization was subsequently increased to \$25,000,000. All the capital, it was said at the company's office yesterday, had already been gusranteed, and negotiations had even been begun with sub-contractors
to begin the work of construction as soon as
the Court of Appeals's decision, which the company had expected would be in its favor, should
be rendered. The road was to be built and
equipped by The Railway Tunnel and Improvement Company' for \$25,000,000, the
money being advanced on bond and mortgage by a syndicate of banks in Paris and
other European cities. The Central Trust
Company of this city was to have acted as
trustee of the mortgage. The company expected to have the road, with both branches,
completed as far as Fifty-ninth street within
three years after the work of construction
should begin.

Of the

Of the stock of the company only 4,000 shares at \$1,000 have ever been issued. They were taken up at var. Among those who have taken the stock are Vice-President Morton, Secretary Windom, John Claffin and his brother. George L. Coe, C. N. Blies, Alfred M. Hoyt, President C. S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, and many others.

The present Board of Directors is F. P. Olcott, George L. Coe, Jerome Fassler, James E. Gramis, Charles P. Daly, McIville C. Smith, James Jourdan, James F. Pierce, E. A. Abbot, George W. Lyon, Morris S. Miller, and James Milliken.

DEAD RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES.

Mayor Grant's Plun yet Undivelged-What There is Left in Sight.

Mr. Edward Lauterbach said on his return from Albany last night, that possibly within the next three years the rapid transit problem would be solved, but that the present outlook was not particularly bright. There is still the Vandenburgh charter for an underground road from the City Hall Park northward to the Harlem River. This charter was granted in 1869 and 1870, and has been kept alive ever since. By it the City Hall Park is made the down-town terminus. The road as planned

It was an elevated, cable, and underground road, but the provisions of the charter were not kept alive.

The Metropolitan Bailroad scheme, which sought to put an elevated road on Broadway, has been decided by the Court of Appeals to be inoperative and unlawful.

So that all that remains in sight are the Vandenburgh charter, Mayor Grant's ideas on the subject, and the 72-mile cable scheme, unless the Third avenue cable project is included.

There is plenty of capital at hand waiting investment in sound rapid transit plans for New York. Even for the underground system, which is commuted to coast from \$8,500,000 to \$5,000,000 a mile, there are plenty of investors ready, and Heman Clark says that capital is even willing to go 150 feet under ground and tunnel. Mr. Lauterbach believes that the Husted Rapid Transit bill of 1885, on which the Third and Sixth avenue clevated roads were built, is applicable also to an underground scheme.

Mayor Grant said yesterday that the Court scheme.
Mayor Grant said yesterday that the Court of Appeals' decision would not affect his plan, as that plan did not include a Broadway underground road in its proposed route.

MIL CLEVELAND GOING TO CUBA.

Trip with Two ex-Cabinet Officers-The Bur Association Makes Him a Member.

The Bar Association, at its monthly meeting last night at 7 West Twenty-ninth street, considered the proposal of the name of Grover Cleveland for membership in the association. together with the names of seven other candidates. Mr. Artemas H. Holmes proposed that Mr. Cleveland be elected an honorary member. He said:

"I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Grover Cleveland, nor is it my misfortune to belong to his political party, but I think this association would do honor to itself and show proper deference to the distinguished gentlenan who was so recently the Chief Executive of this nation by electing him an honorary

of this nation by electing him an honorary member. Therefore I move you that this association do now proceed to the election of the Hon. Grover Claveland as an honorary member of this association."

The Chair, however, ruled the motion out of order, and read selections from the constitution to show that Mr. Cleveland was not eligible for election as an honorary member, never having held a judicial office, which alone carried with it that privilege. Mr. Holmes at first took exceptions to the ruling of the Chair, but finally withdrew them. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Cleveland and the other seven candidates were all elected, 147 votes being cast in all.

and Mr. Cleveland and the other seven candidates were all elected, 147 votes being cast in all.

F. T. Garrettson moved that a committee be appointed to call upon Mr. Cleveland at once at the Victoria Rotel and invite him to meet the members in the social assembly which was to follow the business meeting. A committee of live were appointed and advised to hurry, as it was already after 10 o'clock. They returned from their mission with the intelligence that Mr. Cleveland was out at disner.

Father Ducey presented the association with a portrait of James T. Brady. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Jumes C. Carter.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation from ex-secretaries layard and Dickinson to make one of a small party for a trip to Havana. It will only be for a run of ten days, and Mrs. Cleveland will not ascompany her husband. The party expect to start next Monday, and the trip will be made by the Tampa Bay route. Next Monday will be March 18, which will to Mr. Cleveland's 52d birthday.

The Business Men's Democratic Association at the Hoffman House last night elected Grover Cleveland an honorary member.

A special communion service was held yearning the Protestant Episcopal Church of Nary the Virgin for the Bishop of Lincoln, whose at for ritualistic practices, because of the Manager of the Communication of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Bishop of Lincoln, whose at for ritualistic practices, because of the Manager of the Police Commissioners dismissed Police and Thomas P. McCermack of the Belancey street aution for intextication. Police and Indian Po A special communion service was held yes-

THE BEST FIGHT IN A YEAR. HALLIGAN AND DELANCY BATTLE TWENTY-THO SAVAGE ROUNDS.

Both Men Were as Same as Pebbles, and the Referee had to licelare it a Draw, as the Crowd Recame too Enthusiantic-The Battle Fought on Long Island.

Jack Delancy of Greenpoint and Walter Halligan of Brooklyn fought the gamest and best fight of the year at a well-known sporting hostelry on Long Island last night. They battled for a purse of \$300, contributed by the 100 sporting men who saw the contest, and after they had fought twenty-two of the most desperate rounds of the season the proprietor of the place refused to allow them to continue; so the men were ordered to shake hands, and

the affair was declared a draw.

Jack Delancy is 19 years old, stands 5 feet 5 % inches high, and has won a number of contests.

Among those he has battled with is "Swipes" the Newsboy." Halligan is 22 years old. stands 5 feet 5 inches high, and both men fought at 120 pounds. Both were attired in flesh tights, were naked from the waist up, and had their hands encased in three-ounce gloves. Delancy had for his second his tutor, Billy Dacey, Hal-

work, but Delancy was the straightest with his left. About the middle of the round the counter hitting was terrific, and once Delancy raised his right knee in a suspicious manner. A claim of "foul" was made, but not allowed. Dick Roche offered to bet \$70 to \$100 on Hallgan, but there was no taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so furious that the spectators became wild with excitement, and made so much noise that the men were separated. There was yet thirty-seven seconds of time remaining, and after quiet had been restored they were set at it again. Both went to work ding-dong, hammer and tongs, and were sent to their corners. Halligan was bleeding like a stuck pig, and the carmine was distilling from Delancy's nostrils. Tremendous counter-hitting marked the beginning of the eighth round. Delancy again raised his knee when Halligan exclaimed. How about that leg? Delancy was cautioned and told that if he raised it again he would be disqualified. Halligan now made splendid play at Jack's ribs and soon had a lump on them as big as a blecuit. Halligan was full of fight, but too Impetnous, and in trying to bere in he was knocked down. He immediately jumped up and smashed Jack three times and bore him to his corner, where both slipped down in a heap. They were up in a second. Halligan was quite risky and Delancy as steady as a clock.

"It's a great flight," said an old ring goer.

"The best I ever saw," was the response of another.

and has been kept alive ever since. By ithe City Hall Park is made the since shown terminue. The read as planned runs under City Hall place, under Muberry on Bleecker street, and under Lafarvitte place. The west of the streets and Madison streets through private property on Bleecker street, and under Lafarvitte place. The main route continues on to Twenty on Bleecker street, and under Lafarvitte place. The main route continues on to Twenty on Bleecker street, and Madison avenue to the Harton Hiver.

If where there is a branch to the Grand Central Benchman and Fifty-inith street on to the Boulevard, and under that to the Harlom Hiver. A glassful was obtained from Hall-gard to said to the streets named in the charter of this company is the streets named in the charter of this company is the streets named in the charter of this company is the streets named in the charter of this company is that it is now the cair company that it is now the cair co roll. Then the caller proceeded. Seven. Delancy moved ever on his side. "Fight," and he was on his elbow. "Nine" had hardly left Flummer's lips when he staggered to his feet. Halligan, flushed with the victory that was almost within his grasp, went at Jack too eagerly. Delancy ducked and the blows went, over his head. He clinched with Walter, and they went all over the ring. At last they were soparated, and again did Halligan bang him on the head, and again did Pelancey go to the floor. This time he was down seven seconds. It seemed all up with him when he rose, for he was as groggy as a drunken sailor. Halligan was too cager, and Delancy again caught him by the waist and held on. They were separated, but before Halligan could get at him. "Time" was called, and they were sent to their corners.

The minute's rest did a good deal for Delancy, but he was still realing like a toper when he faced his man. Halligan had only one eye to see him with, but he glared at him with the good one. There were a number of clinches in this round: and though Halligan naturally had away the best of it. Delancy fought back very well, and Halligan's face began to bleed afresh. One hundred to \$50 was now offered on Halligan, but no one would take it. Delancy fought very cautiously for the next three rounds, and though Halligan gave him some good body bunches. he regained his strength and held his own in the rallies. Both were slow in responding to the call of time for the twenty-first round, and Halligan showed by his movements that he had a cramp in his right leg. In a rally Delancy sughest and led his own in the rallies. Both were slowd in responding to the lean of the ring they had another showed by his movements that he had a cramp in his right leg. In a rally pair in the face seen and the face was the sound to the floor. He caught the ton rope and pulled himself erect. Waiter swung his right, but Delancy ducked under it. There was a long sparring spell, a hard rally, and Halligan severile on the floor. He caught the contest was t

The Fire Commissioners yesterday dismissed Fireman J. C. Rogers of Engine 29 from the service for intextication. He was appointed has December.

John Kavanagh of Engine 40 under charges of intoxi-

ation, sent in his resignation.
Sentence was suspended for one month on W. F. Me-Donald of Engine 44 charged with absence without leave. He has had a number of charges against him. leave. He has had a number of charges against him, and will be transferred.
Fireman John O'Nell of Truck 15 was fined three days pay for absence without leave.
Empineer F. J. McIstramti of Linding 2D was fined five days pay and transferred for neglect of daty and disrespectful language to his Capital.

Fireman J. W. Farrell of Truck 4 was fined three days pay for absence without leave, and I freman John Guick of Truck 1 was fined isn days pay for intestention.

A charge of accenty against Informed W. H. Hoogh of Truck 4 was dismissed.

Foreman Nument of Truck 7, Assistant Foremen Flaherty of finging 18 and Monachan of Truck 1, and Abright of Engine 21 were piaced on the roll of meets for the resone of Mrs. Culter and her sen at a fire at 12 that filling sixth attreet on Feb. 1.

Police Changes and Transfers.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS MUSIER.

They are Feeting Pretty Well and there are a Good Many of Them, Too. The joint meeting of the New York County Democracy County and Assembly District Committees filled the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, and Chairman John R. Voorhis remarked with great pleasure that it looked like a mass meeting, though the gathering was purely representative. Mr. Voorhis also remarked alliteratively that the County Democracy, though disappointed, was not discouraged; though defeated, was not destroyed.

but remained deflant and determined in its

fight for the principles of pure Democracy.

The Chairman's announcements of the standing committees for 1880 were then read by Secretary Mulqueen. They included such appropriate selections as Edward Cooper, Comptroller Myers, R. A. Cunningham, and C. C. Baldwin for the Finance Committee, and Tom Costigan on the Committee on Printing.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions

was read by Col. O'Byrne with such eloquence that parts of it had to be repeated before the points could be understood. Ex-Senator Daly and Counsellor McClelland were the stickiers for accuracy who made the Colonel read over their pet points, and the house was greatly

hands encased in three-ounce gloves. Delancy had for his second his tutor, Billy Dacey, Halligan was squired by Harry Isance, Peter Donochue was the referee and Ed Plummer the timekeeper.

In the first four rounds Halligan made the pace, but fared very badly for so doing, as Delancy jabbed him with the left every time he came in, and soon had his face a sorry slight. He drew first blood in the second round, and Halligan mixed the fighting more ovenly, and did fully as well in the sixth, though Delancy kept on jabbing him with the left on the frontispiece until it looked as gory as though it had been dipped in a bucket of blood.

The seventh round was one of the hardest fought of any seen about here in years. Halligan made most of the pace, and did some fine work, but Delancy was the straightest with his left. About the middle of the round the counter hitting was terrific and once Delancy and his right kine in a suspicious manner. A claim of "foul" was made, but not allowed. Dick Roche offered to test 50 to \$100 on Halligan, but there was no taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. This stimulated Walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. The stimulated walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so taker. The stimulated walter, and he went to work with a will. The fighting became so the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. The work hall shall shall

an additional plank, as follows:

The County Democracy of the City of New York
hereby extends to tharles Stewart Farnell and his compatrious its unqualined sympathy and support in their
contest with one of the most despicable compirateles of
modern times, and bid them go onward in their great
battle for home rule.

He spock to it and it was passed, as was also
one referring to Capt, Eriesson, introduced by
ox-Assemblyman Paniel L. Finn, in whose distriet the inventor lived. The main resolutions
were also carried heartlly.

of a man were killed in the same way at 800 volts pressure for contacts of fifteen to twenty seconds.

An 830-pound horse then took the alternating current in the same way at 1,000 volts pressure for twenty-live seconds and died of it. In every case death was instantaneous, and without sound or struggle.

The experiments were under the charge of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of the Auburn State Asylum, assisted by Mr. A. E. Rennelly, Mr. E. Kennelly, Mr. E. Kennelly,

TOASTS FOR THE TRACK DINNER.

Why the Secretary Joined the Law Firm of MucFarland, Boardman & Platt. For the dinner to be given on Saturday light by the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn in honor of Gen. Tracy's selection for Secretary

and Clinton streets will be handsomely decorated. Many of the great men of Brooklyn. regardless of party, will be present. Justice Willard Bartlett of the Supreme Court will preside. The toasts as arranged are: "The Guest of the Evening." Secretary Tracy: "The Cabinet Officer." ex-Secretary Whitney; Lawyer," Justice Cullen; "The Soldier," Col. Elliot F. Shopard; "The Club Member," Samuel McLean; "The Judge," Whiliam C. De Witt; "The Folitician," St. Clair Mokelway; "The Citizen," Seth Low,
"The Citizen," Seth Low,
"The Sinal details of transferring the law business of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Tracy. Secretary of the Navy. to the care of MacFarland, Boardman & Platt were arranged yesterday. The Brooklyn, slice of Gen. Tracy, in the Garfled building, will be retained for the present. The firm name will now be Tracy. MacFardand, Boardman & Platt, it is explained that Gen. Tracy and a large number of cases on the calendars, and that his appointment to Cen. Harrison's Cabinet made it accessory that he should transfer them to others. He selected the firm of which Thomas C. Platt's son is a member. Lawyer," Justice Cullen; "The Soldier," Col.

Mr. Duke Had Better Behave,

Mrs. Lillian Duke, who enused the arrest o her husband, John Duke, the builder, of 175 East Seven-ty-fourth airest, told Justice Ford, in the Yorkville Cours yesterday, that she did not want her husband unished for threatening to mab her. She said he no pennshed for intentioning to make her. She said be pro-vided well for her, and all she saked was that he stop abouting her. Justice Ford dismissed the complaint, and then and hire bears that if her instand continued to gloves her she could get a separation from him is the civil count and force him to said support her. Mr. Diske securings retorted that "he could be made to suppor-her it he had anything to support her with." The re-mark caused further Ford to put Duke under \$500 bonds to keep the peace for three months.

Did He Kick a Salvation Army Lass ! Saloon Keeper Jacques Nichols of 114 Myrtle average is the defendant in a suit in the City court, Brooklyn to which is rear old finitis W. Record clauma State claumages for adeged assault. Most faccord is a Enal Sixty seventh eirest station was retired. Pausel
Sullivan was apportuned a redicament and sent to the
Mercer street station. Patherman Fatrest Law me the
West Twentieth street station, who was suspended for
his assault upon Janitor Pfost, was restored to slury
Transfers—Politoemen William Riley, from West Fortyseventh street to West Thritish street; Sehn Herrold,
from Klirabeth street to Tremont; Henry Schultz, from
Carmansville to High Bridge; Hogan, from Frince street
to Oak street. Morses. Carringes, &c.

Van Tassell & Kearney Have unsurpassed facilities in their new mammoth building for the careful storage of fine carriages and sleighs,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
For Bronghams, Coupes, T-caris, Coupe-Rocksways,
and other thin passenner wholes, 83.50 per month.
For Bronghams, Canadaus, Coaches, Harouches,
and Mangaretine, Road Wagons, Caris, and two-passenger
For Plancium, Road Wagons, Caris, and two-passenger month.
For Sieighs seating two persons, \$1.50 per month.
For Sieighs seating two persons, \$1.50 per month.
For Sieighs seating two persons, \$1.50 per month.
For Sieighs seating two persons, Except Commission with Nolly.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND
CARRIAGUES of the most varied kind in the city on private sale, nise a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND HANDENSON OF ALL GRADES and weights; saddies, bridles, &c.

Van Tassell & Kearney, Horse and Carriage Repository

and Auction Rooms, 180 and 132 East 18th St., Through to 125, 127, 129 East 15th St. Regular Auction Sales of Horses and Can-riages every Tuesday and Friday Throughout the year.

FLANDRAU & CO. 872, 874, 876 B HOOME ST. Spring and Summer

Carriages OF THE BEST CLASS. TOTORIAS (C. C. Springs), BROUGHAMS (C. C. Springs), BROUGHAMS (E. Front, BROUGHAMS (E. Front, BROUGHAMS (E. Front, BROUGHAMS (E. Front, BROUGHAMS (E. Front), BROUGHAMS (E. Front), BROUGHAM (E. Front), BROUGHAMS (E. FRONT), BROU

ROUGAWATE (COUPS)
Dog and Village Carta Gigs, Stanhopes Phaetes
Road Wagons, Fancy Road Trapa Depot Wagons, De
tors' Phaetons Children's Trapa Buckboards Extende
Top Cabriolets Top Fony Phaetons, Spider Phaetons SECOND-HAND Bronghams, Landaus, Rockswars, Coach Carts, Couses Road Wayons, Phaetons, Sr. Top Cabriolog torias, Yaucy Traps, Curtain Rockswars, Landaul DETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S

Special Combination Sale MONDAY to PRIDAY, March 18 to 22, 1808, inclusive, at the American funtitute building dd Av. and ddd es. New York.

(Office 107 John st.)

Nearly 500 horses have been entered, and some from many of the most successful Restern breeders, and include not only a great collection of fashionably bred troiting sieck, representative of the most prominent stallions in the country, but also Carriage Horses,

Roadsters,

Roaddle Herses,

Business Horses and Ponies. The borses may be seen at place of sale on and after Friday, March 15. For Catalogue, ready Tuesday, Merch 12 address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John 51, New York.

RACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO. R.—Have the largest newest, and finest stock of express and delivery wagons in the United States; special wagons for dry goods, laundry, milk, carpenter, and plumbers; also light delivery wagons for country use; export trade a specialty. Corner Spring at and both 5th av., New York.

A T1.22 LEXINGTON AV. by owner, a handsome 15.5 hay road marei perfect in every respect sired by Grau's Grand Bankaw, by Mannirino Chief; also a one-man Stivers tup buggy, as good as new. A NUMBER OF SECOND HAND VICTORIAS, in ex-cellent order, at very low prices. BREWSTHR & CO., Broadway and 47th at. A CCOUNT OF SICKNESS-Must sell two sound horses, \$15 each; wagons, harness. STORE, 185 A GRAY NORMAN MARE, carrying foat; one of the flows mares there is to be got; weight, 1,400% flore, 505 West 52d at.

BARGAIN - Three coupes in good order, \$125, \$150, prices; coaches, victorias, and wagons very cheap. 400 Third av.

BARGAIN-Eight horses suit truck grocer, farmer any business; pony, 830. Office 64 Greenpoint av. BARGAIN.-Handsome well-bred bay trotting colt: atylish and sound. MAXWELL'S stables S5 E. 12th. POR SALE—Stylish cob, bay horse about 8 or 8 years old, 10 hands. 1,200 pounds weight, suitable for brougham, single or double, will be shown by GEORGE BATTEN Monday, Tueeday, and Wednesday, at owner's stable, 107 West 55th st.

PAGE SALE—Horse, harness, light-furnished truck, and business wagon; owner giving an business. Call at HOFFMAN'S Urniture store, 242 and 244 Bay at, Stapleton, Staten Island.

POR SALE-To close an estate, Brougham, Victoria, top warms: sleigh balls by Brewster & Co., 47th st., and landau built by Wood Bres. Apply T. R. WATER-LOW, 858 6th av. POR SALE-First class work horse; price \$200. Ap-I Sold. 275 Columbia st., Brooklyn. FOR SALE for want of use, black mare, sound and kind. 402 2d av., grocery.

GRAY HORSE, 10 hands; fine driver, single or double warranted sound; reasons given for selling cheap A. L. & J. J. REYNOLDS, 808 Greenwich at HANDSONE BROUGHAM, square from, the property of private family; for cash and low price; cost 61,200. ULIA E. BARRINGER, 10 East 14th at. HORSES-Suitable farmers, expressmen, grocerymen, truckmen; two mares in foal, \$50 up. 627 West

JACOB BANEY A SON, sale and exchange stables— Norman draught herses a specialty, the driving, saddle, and general purpose herses, 490 Broad st, New-ark, N. J., 18 Veesy st, New York.

LOT YOUNG HORSES for sale; suit any business; warranted sound; trial given. 236 West Soth at. ARGE COVERED TRUCK, cont \$500, very cheap; SEVEN good young horses, suit any business, 805 up-SIX GOOD HORSES-Suit any business, \$40 to \$75; ag-TRUCK HOREKS for sale Suitable for grocerymen, be seen at 132 West 51st st. TWO GOOD HORSES and one market track for sale

16 HANDS HIGH, carriage borse. 575; extra fast; worth \$300; farming. 88 Catharine st., shoe store. 25 WELL-BUILT HORSES for sale, from 0 to 8 years lowed. 017 Rest 74th st. \$45 FOR GROCERY, delivery, or express wasons also pour, \$35; balf value, 510 West 25th at \$125. -Voung, sound Canadian horse, suitable for Standard and determined induction of the standard of the stan

MR. PLUMMER HAS REFLECTED And Will Lead the Chosen Republican Bands Once More Some Day.

No definite answer has yet been made by John P. Plummer to the request of the Business Men's Republican Association that he will reconsider his resignation from the Presidency of that lively organization. It is an open seof that lively organization. It is an open se-cret that he has decided what to do, but the announcement is delayed. This is partly be-cause the decision is in some degree condi-tional and partly because it is Mr. Plummer's way. He has made up his mind not to persist in his purpose of leaving the association as a commander to do service in the ranks. But he wishes to wait until the fact of his tendering a resignation has dropped out of the public memory a little.

Constable McKenna Finds his Coustan, Edward McKenna of 1.776% Atlantic avenue. Edward spectrum of 60 farms of 60 failts street, Brooklyn, and John McKenna of 60 failts street, Brooklyn, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that they were consinue of Edward McKenna. Constable of Frontal Haward Street, and the street of the his father went to the war and was killed. The office and that Mrs. McKenna Grew a penison, but foreward remarked. They lost track of her several years ago.

Daniel Burns and James England, the two Far Bockaway burgiars who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the summer cottages of New Yorkers

Itis Vessel Wrecked in Port.

It is not often that a ship is wrecked in port, but that is what happened to the Norwegian brigantine Frithyoff in the harbor of the Blo Hacha last month

OLD GOLD If the readers of "The Sun" will get out their old wold sliver, old jewelry, and send it by mail or express me, we will send them by return mail a cartified cheef for full value thereof.

House established 1822.